

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An organic EL device comprising an emission layer containing an organic EL dye formed by linking a light-emitting group Y represented by the general formula: $(Y-L)_nX^m$ to a charge-transporting group X,

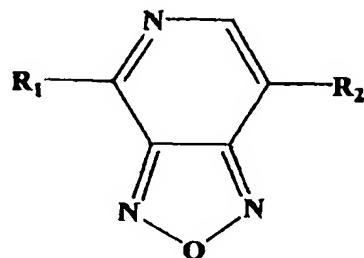
wherein X represents a charge-transporting group, which is a hole-transporting group selected from the group consisting of an anthracene group, a phenanthrene group, a pyrene group, a fluorene group and a biphenylene group, or an electron-transporting group being a monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic group containing a heteroatom,

Y represents a light-emitting group and is one species selected from the group consisting of polycyclic aromatic compounds, cyclopentadiene derivatives, oxadiazole derivatives, coumarin derivatives, distyrylpyrazine derivatives, acridone and derivatives thereof, quinacridone and derivatives thereof, stilbene derivatives, ~~oxazolo~~^{oxadiazolo}pyridine derivatives, imidazole derivatives, oxa(thia)diazolopyridine derivatives, thiadiazole derivatives and tetraphenylthiophene derivatives, L is a linking group bonding the charge-transporting group and the light-emitting group, and m and n are respectively an integer not less than 1.

2. (Original) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said electron-transporting group is a naphthalenediimide group or a phenyldiimide group.

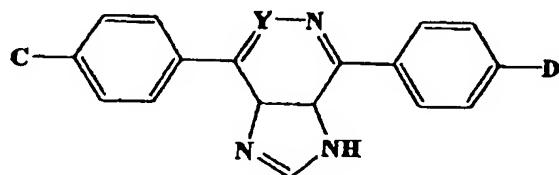
3. (Original) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said L is represented by the general formula $A_1-R_1-A_2$ (2), wherein A_1 is a first bonding group to be bonded to said charge-transporting group and consists of a heteroatom, A_2 is a second bonding group to be bonded to said light-emitting group and consists of any one species selected from the group consisting of a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, ether group, thioether group, a substituted or unsubstituted imino group, amide group and ester group, and R_1 is a spacer group linking the first bonding group with the second bonding group and consists of an alkylene group or an alkylene group containing a heteroatom on a main chain.

4. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is oxadiazolopyridine derivatives represented by the following general formula:



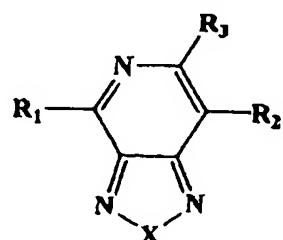
(wherein R₁ and R₂ are independent from each other and represent an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent.)

5. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is imidazole derivatives represented by the following general formula:



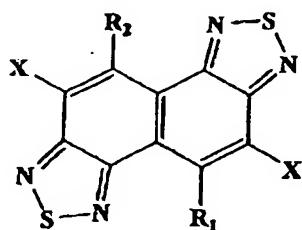
(wherein C and D represent an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having another substituents including a carboxyl group or a heterocyclic group or an aromatic group containing a heteroatom in a ring, C and D may be identical with each other or different from each other, and Y represents a carbon atom optionally having a carboxyl group.)

6. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is Oxa(thia)diazolopyridine derivatives represented by the following general formula:



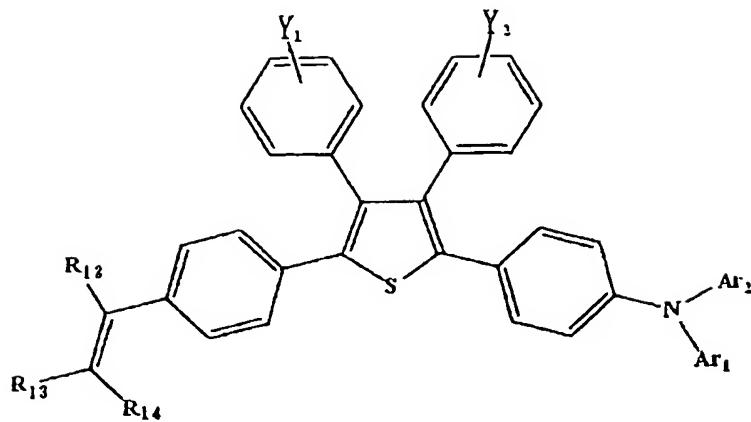
wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are independent from each another and represent an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent, X represents a nitrogen atom optionally having a substituent, a sulfur atom optionally having a substituent, an oxygen atom optionally having a substituent or a selenium atom optionally having a substituent, and R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, an amide group optionally having a substituent, an ester group optionally having a substituent, an alkyl group optionally having a substituent, an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent or a heterocyclic group optionally having a substituent.)

7. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is thiadiazole derivatives represented by the following general formula:



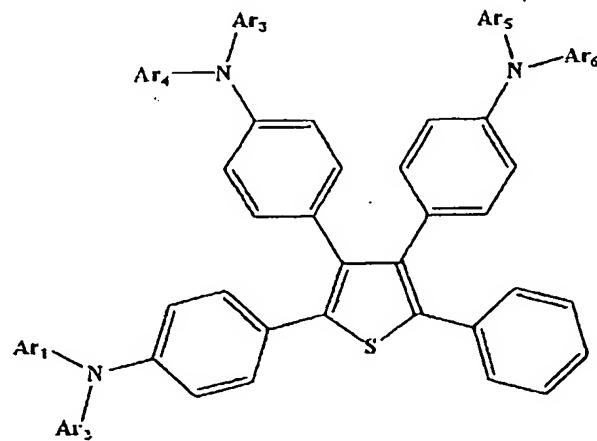
(wherein R₁ and R₂ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, an alkyl group optionally having a substituent, an aralkyl group optionally having a substituent, an alkenyl group optionally having a substituent, an amino group optionally having a substituent, an amide group optionally having a substituent, an alkoxy group optionally having a substituent, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having a substituent, an alkoxy sulfonyl group optionally having a substituent, an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent or a heterocyclic group optionally having a substituent, and X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group or a hydroxyl group.)

8. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is 2,3,4,5-tetraphenylthiophene derivatives represented by the following general formula:



(wherein groups of from R₁₂ to R₁₄ are independent from each another and represent a hydrogen atom, a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, Ar₁ and Ar₂ represent a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group and further Ar₁ and Ar₂ may form a nitrogen-containing heterocycle together with a nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, and Y₁ and Y₂ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group, a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted amino group.)

9. (New) The organic EL device according to claim 1, wherein said light-emitting group Y is 2,3,4,5-tetraphenylthiophene derivatives represented by the following general formula:



(wherein groups of from Ar₁ to Ar₆ are independent of each another and represent a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, and further Ar₁ and Ar₂, Ar₃ and Ar₄ and Ar₅ and

Ar₆ may form a nitrogen-containing heterocycle together with a nitrogen atom to which they are bonded.)